CITY AND DISTRICT. THE PERSPIRING CLERKS.

The Usages in Government Offices as to Shirt Sleeves.

NO GENERAL RULE FOLLOWED UNDER THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION-THE DUSTER SCHEME-ATTITUDE OF THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS ON THE QUES-

TION-SATURDAY BARLY CLOSING. "Myl ain't it hot?" Of course it is; everybody knows that, and everybody is hot. There are covered with militia papers, and with a thorare a little bit hotter than anybody else in the world. They are willing to acknowledge that there | undivided support of the executive branch of the may have been other hotter days in the many Government, from the President down, and everyyears since the creation of the earth, and that thing possible is being done to give us a good during that long period there have been members of the human family who have been somewhat the Washington public has manifested an active warm. But still they have an idea that there interest in the National Guard beyond my never has been a day quite so hot as yesterday or expectations. With the support of the the day before, or some day last week, and what is Government and the public, nothing more more, they are convinced that no one, since the sun began to shine upon this planet, ever felt the beat quite as much as they do. Their experience of hot weather is something novel and unique, and stands entirely apart and alone in the aggre-gated experience of the human family. Contact with a person of this kind on a real warm day is One of the most aggravating incidents of life. They are more exasperating than an unexpected bent pin in the seat of a chair, or the wasp who has, uninvited, sought the cool retreat which a nts leg affords. They make everybody feel twice as warm as the weather really justifies, and they insist upon being uncomfortable out loud. One such a person in a room full of clerks in one of the Government Departments will leaven the whole mass. There is no escaping from her or him, as the case may be. If some good-natured ul doubts whether it is as hot after all as every-

PROPHET OF HOT WEATHER has the thermometric readings at the end of his don't read the newspapers, then she keeps her own thermometers and fortifies herself with the facts which are calculated to justify her efforts to increase her own unhappiness, and make everybody also uncomfortable. So the warm weather is bound to find an entrance to the Department buildings, although they are so constructed, as a rule, to exclude, so far as practicable, the heat of the sun. The great stone buildings, with their wide corridors and ample doorways and windows, the latter shaded by awnings, are cool workshops, if there is any such a place in this latitude during the hot weather. It must be admitted that these buildings do get warmed up after a while, and then the clerks adopt their warm-weather tactics. Coats and vests come off, and so do collars and

toned up, satisfies the proprieties, but arouses the suspicion that it constitutes the cierk's entire outfit with the exception of the shoes and stockings. But this outward conformity to propriety is necessary, because the ladies who are in the same again, a head of a Department regards the semiundress as incompatible with the dignity of the office, and so the clerks are compelled to wear coats, and envy other clerks employed in offices where ideas are not quite so rigid. THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

"In the State Department," observed a coatless clerk, who was tilted back in his chair with his feet on the desk, chatting about hot weather regulations, "in the State Department the clerks have their undershirts starched, and the atmospher is so chilly that they wear their winter clothes all

out. My eyes! but don't they look nice," and his eyes closed, and he rocked himself in a sort of Departments in regard to the summer attire of the clerks, and the absorbing question of coats or no to the local influences of either the ladies in the room or the fancy of the chief of the bureau or the

THE POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION. garded as respectable. In order to ascertain whether this Administration proposed to place itself on record on this question a STAR reporter consulted some of the authorities. Attorney-General Garland, who, as the law leer of the Government, would probably be viewed, for the reason that official etiquette would forbid him to discuss a matter which was likely t come before him in his capacity as law adviser of the Government. A STAR reporter, however, conversed with a messenger of the office, and he learned from him that "the old man" was known to take off his coat on a warm day and sit down to his desk in his shirt-sleeves, and tackle legal quesns just as if he was in his own office at Hominy Hill. From this fact an inference might be drawn

as to the Attorney General's attitude on this quesamong the cierks in the Departments have at times created situations which closely bordered upon a state of war, it was thought that the of value. On his way to the Secretary's door If the Secretary sat in his shirt sleeves during office hours. It seemed as if the man had suddenly seen a ghost, his lower law fell his knees embled, and then his teeth began to chatter. not wishing to be considered a party to his death. the reporter hurried away, at the same time wondering if the question had such a demoralizing effect upon a mere messenger how it would have affected the secretary.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. VILAS. The Post-Office Department is said to come nearer to the people in their private affairs than liminaries about the weather for the past few days and the prospect of a change, together with some allusions to the predictions of the Weather Bureau, the reporter finally, as he saw that the the papers on the desk before him, asked: What is your opinion of the propriety of the clerks going without their coats during office

President will only come that the people of Wisconsin will give him a cordial and hearty wel-

attributed this unexpected reply to the great interest which the Postmaster-General takes in the ident's proposed western trip, and was about to remind him that the question had not been an-

From the above it may be concluded that this | vised Statutes relating to the District of Columare given a chance to follow their inclinations. Perhaps what they would regard as a more imrtant matter, is the question whether the authorities can be prevailed upon to close the departments at 3 o'clock on Saturday during the eated term. In the days of the Hayes' administration Saturday was partially a holiday, and many of the clerks remember that time with longings for its return. There has been no move made as yet to bring this about, but it is irequently the subject of conversation in the various

Red Cloud's Title. HOW THE SIOUX ARE GOVERNED-RED CLOUD THE CHIEF ONLY OF ONE BAND.

To the Editor of the EVENING STAR: In your reference to the Indian Red Cloud's reply to Senator Dawes, in last Saturday's issue, you speak of him as chief of the "Sioux Nation," which is an error. Red Cloud was never chief of the Nation, even when under the rule of one person, long since done away with. In 1867-'68 the Sloux Nation, so-called, about 50,000 Indians, was divided into several independent bands, each having a head chief; one of them was Red Cloud. At that time his band and some others were at war with the United States, and a peace commission was created by act of the national Congress to meet all the Sioux in council for a just and final settlement of matters of difference. I was a member of that commission. In councils held with them they complained that the great cause of their troubles among themselves and with our Government and people was their division into several bands, each having a chief who was jealous of all the others, often resulting in murder and war. "They did not want chiefs, but something better—to be one people, with a council or committee at each agency, to represent and do their business for them," This was provided for by the commission having them all sign the same treaty with the commission. In councils held with them they gone to pieces."

BE FORMED-THE UNIFORM ADOPTED-THE ORGAN-

IZATIONS MUSTERED IN. When a STAR reporter asked Gen. Ordway the other day what he thought of the District militia, the general leaned back from his desk, which was some people who cherish the delusion that they oughly satisfied expression of countenance said: "The prospects couldn't be better. We have the stable foundation from which to start. Besides, could be wished. The only thing I am fearful of now is that I will be unable to meet public expectations. A great deal of hard work is to be done. We have to commence right from the bottom and build up the National Guard. Everything is to be done on strictly military principles, and a good deal of teaching, training, and systematizing will be necessary before our local militia can run itself. The first thing necessary after the reorganization was authorized was to get the troops to form the militia, and in this respect we have been highly successful. All of the established military organizations, with only two exeptions, readily came in, and these, together with the new companies formed since reorganization, make a very respectable National Guard."

ORGANIZATIONS MUSTERED IN. "Who have thus far joined?" asked the reporter. "Here are the names," he replied, reading from a paper he selected from the mass of documents about him. "Washington Light Infantry corps, four companies, Major W. G. Moore; Union Vetetongue, and crushes charitable supposition with the iron heel of stern fact. If she is a woman and don't read the newspapers, then she keeps her own veterans. Washington Continentals, one com-pany, Capt. W. W. Mills; Emmet Guards, one com-pany, Capt. W. H. Murphy; Columbia Rifles, one company, Capt. Henry F. Posten. This is a new company, formed by young men of the first ward. Logan Guards, one company, Capt.S.E. Thomason, Sometimes a clerk adopts the happy device of Zouaves, or light infantry, two companies, Major from the parishioners, and will probably be commenced during the coming fall or early next panies, Major C. A. Fleetwood, and Capital City Guards, four companies, Major S. C. Revells. This constituted, consist of thirteen white companies and ten colored companies. A company must consist of not less than thirty-seven men and not more room sometimes object to shirt sleeves; and then, than a hundred. That would give us about 850 Washington Cadets have 250 over that limit, the Light Infantry about 165, and the Capital City be replaced by a new one, more adequate to the Guards 75, so that the District militia to-day is needs of those who worship therein. Nothing is omposed of about 1,350 men. Three new white npanies are being formed, which will make the tions are being rapidly made on the monthly innumber of organizations sixteen white and ten stalment system. It is, however, certain that a GROUPED INTO BATTALIONS.

"How are you going to group them into battalions?" asked the reporter. "My present plan," replied Gen. Ordway, "is to make seven battalions in all, four white and three "But did you ever notice," he went on, "how colored. The Washington Light Infantry will nice the ladies look in summer. The cool white form the first battalion. The second battalion will dresses, with little holes all around the neck and | consist of the Union Veteran Corps, 1st company, the third battalion. The fourth battalion will include the Corcoran Cadets, Ordway Rifles, National Fencibles, and Logan Guards. You see the second third battalion but three new companies being placed in those battallons. The Butler Zouaves, the soda fountain and read over the list of sirups. two companies, will form the 5th battalion (colored), the Washington Cadets the 6th battalion should increase to the limit of one hundred men to case then attracted her attention, and she waneach company, and each of the seven battalions hould consist of four companies, the District militions, except as militia. They can retain their disthe Washington Light Infantry, Continentals or and feathers they wish, but when they are ordered out as militia they will be uniformed alike, and will be known as companies so and so of such and such battalions.

"How about the uniform?" asked the reporter. "The uniform will consist of the Army regulation will cost about \$7 a piece. soon as possible and as far as possible, first to hose who need them most. The allotment for the District militia for the present fiscal year amounts to \$5,529,95, and this became available on the first of July. Of course it would be unwise to expend the whole year's allotment for uniforms

"What effect did the National Drill have on the

played in military matters since then, not only when a like chance was offered them they accepted it without hesitation. I expect that the Light In-fantry Corps will number three hundred men are all alike about buying. They do not want any recruits in that organization to-night. I know there is an impression among many endent organizations and did not form a part of the regular militia of the States from which they came. This is a mistake. The only independent companies present, except those from the District. were the Indianapolis Light Infantry and the Keck Guard."

There is another wrong impression in the minds talking with unusual animation, "that if the of some," said General Ordway, "that there is District National Guard can be firmly established, in character, which is intended to be authorized ist until doomsday without a particle of legislation. authority conferred by the law of 1803, in the Rewhen he may deem it necessary, appoint the proper officers to compose at least one troop of cavalry, one company of artillery, one wish to conceal the fact that they tint their cheeks. company of light infantry, and one company of even from the druggist, buy the delicately-tinted their legion, to complete their companies with the will furnish us some help, not in organizing but in crusts on their faces like sugar-coated pills. They supporting the National Guard, by making some could not smile. All the popular rouges of to-day pecific appropriation for the militia of the District, just as the State legislatures do for the State

"The question of the retention of arms is another matter that seems to be misunderstood. There was no authority of law by which the Secretary of War could have granted the requests of the National Rifles and the old Guard. He would have to no more right to loan them arms on their bonds than the Secretary of the Treasury would have to loan money out of the Treasury would have to loan money out of the Treasury vaults. No executive officer of the Government can dispose of Government property without authority of law. Arms issued to militia companies must be charged against the militia appropriation. But in the crises in question there was nothing to charge the arms to, and if the requests had been granted the whole militia fabric of the District would have gone to pieces."

"How was it that the local companies were given

"Does not the hot weather interfere with painting?" asked the scribe.

"No, not now, though of course more powder than paint is used in the summer. The powder for use of the latest things is for young ladies to carry little bags of chamols skin the summer time. One of the latest things is for young ladies to carry little bags of chamols skin abuts at 1½ cent per square foot, belongs to the corporation, and have assessed all the land on which it should be abuted the land on which it should be dangerous to use in summer on account of their liability to run, and have assessed all the land on which it should be dangerous to use in summer on account of their liability to run, and have assessed all the land on which it should be dangerous to use on the street. They dear warm.

The old crude paints used to be dangerous to use in summer on account of their liability to run, and have assessed all the land on which it should be dear the discovery that this little two-inch and for, when the water-main tax was seven-eighths of a cent per square foot. I have a bill before me for \$52.92 that Capt. Symons recently seem to a gentlem of the powders are no longer used to use in summer on account of their liability "How was it that the local companies were given

arms in the first place?" asked THE STAR man.
"By a stretch of executive authority," was the reply. "Really it was a violation of law, but it was a contingency in which the authorities felt justified in using discretion, I presume. There was no regular District militia, and yet there were

rolled in the District Militia.

HOW THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION PROGRESSES—GEN.

ORDWAY WELL SATISFIED—SEVEN BATTALIONS TO

DE ROPAGE TO THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION PROGRESSES—GEN.

ORDWAY WELL SATISFIED—SEVEN BATTALIONS TO

II. First Lieut. John Bigelow, U. S. Army, having been assigned to perform the duties of adjutant-general of the District of Columbia, will act in that capacity, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and will be obeyed and respected according.

ingly.

III. Capt. Cecll Clay, A. D. C., is hereby assigned to temporary duty as adjutant-general during the absence of acting Lieut.-Col. Bigelow. General Orders, (July 12.) Major Joseph K. McCammon, judge advocate-general, is hereby detailed to perform the duties of mustering officer of the volunteer militia. He

will attend at his office, 1420 F street, every Wednesday and Thursday, from 4 to 6 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of mustering recruits. Commanding officers will instruct recruits to present themselves for muster, with enlistment papers properly made out and signed in duplicate. GEN. ORDWAY'S PLANS.

Gen. Ordway concluded by saying that before he sailed for Europe he hoped to have the District National Guard in full running order. Company books and blanks are now being prepared to make returns in true military style. In the fall he in-tends to devote considerable attention to the training of his men in rifle shooting. Shooting galleries will be erected in the armories, and the men will not only practice rifle shooting but will be thoroughly trained.

NEW CHURCH BUILDINGS. Improvements in Progress or Contemplated by Catholics on Capitol

Last April a fair was held under the direction of Father Schmitt, pastor of St. Joseph's church, corner 2d and C streets northeast, for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a new parochial school building. Through the vigorous endeavors of the managers the sum of \$12,200 was realized, which was immediately utilized toward the proposed object. The new building, for which Mr. Isaac Beers is the contractor, and which will be completed by September 1, is a two-story brick structure of a very handsome design, and consists of four large school rooms on the first floor, while the upper floor will be finished as a floor, while the upper floor will be finished as a large hail. The brick work is now fully completed. This school is under the management of the Sisters of Notre Dame. Sister Mary Theodosia is the They are all young mechanics, about twenty of twenty-two years of age, and give promise of becoming a crack military organization. Corcoran mother superior.

In addition to this improvement the priests pronew organization formed on Capitol Hill; National Fencibles, one company, Capt. E. S. Domer, a new company formed from the National Rifle Cadet

When the fund was exhausted the ground when the fund was exhausted the ground the grou pose to erect a new church building, or rather to complete the erection of the building which for several years has stood in an unfinished condition. corps and some of the National Rifles; and the reached a height of but 15 feet above the ground and a temporary roof was constructed over these, also a new organization. This completes the list | the services being held partly below the street of white organizations that have been mustered in. level. The proposed building will cost about The colored contingent consists of the Butler \$35,000, which sum will be raised by contributions On the corner of 2d and C streets southeast makes the National Guard, as at present stands the church of St. Peter, Rev. Father Devine, a solid-looking structure, to all appearances good for years to come. But this, like many other Catholic churches of the city, is being rapidly outgrown by its congregation, now numbering conmen, with the companies as small as allowed. The | siderably over 3,500, and in consequence plans are being considered by which the old building may

> new building will be erected on the present site. PAINT AND POWDER. How the Care of the Complexion has

> > Become a Fine Art.

as yet definitely decided upon, although collec-

THE REVELATIONS OF A DRUG CLERK-THE USE OF COSMETICS - THE OLD WAY OF FRESCOING THE county, applied to Captain Hoxie, when the

languor in her manner. She stopped in front of with a critical eye. She puzzled over the outlandish Latin names and abbreviations on the big bottles on the shelves, and was interested in the coils of rubber tubing and little steel scissors and tweezers in the round-topped glass case. From got to the back end of the store away from everybody. Then she leaned over the counter and sa something in an undertone to the drug clerk, and then at once became much interested in the tooth brush case. When a moment afterward the clerk handed her a small parcel she hurried out with the

some private theatricals. WHAT THE DRUG CLERK SAID. A STAR reporter, who happened by, turned a look of inquiry upon the clerk, who responded with the one word under his breath.

smiling remark that she was going to take part in

"She has been here may be a hundred times before," he added, "and she always does the same thing. In fact, she is only one of a hundred. They all go through the same form. They know just what they want and what the price is. They come in and work their way down here and then throw their money on the counter and whisper the name of the rouge they want. They always turn off to something else while it is being put up. You will probably not find one woman out of a thousand who does not use mon that they do not mind coming up boldly and asking for it. Many men even do not hesitate to earned just how they were organized and how buy it and discuss its merits before making a purthe world. Nearly all the young ladies who are articles. It is the hardest thing in the world to introduce a new cosmetic, because they won't let even the druggist talk to them about it. compromise their complexions to that exsuggestion. It is delicate business. Now here i a new rouge, which, I presume, is the most natural for several weeks for the purpose of introducing he case a little gilded shell, inside of which was a delicate carmine paste. He rubbed some over his hand, and made it of a soft and delicate tint like a further proceeding by the iron-clad certificate that

"The care of the complexion has become a fine art that is studied more by fashionable women the base of all face paint, and then prepare it to ast possible delay." It makes no difference what legion is, or that there are no grenadiers. No "The old-fashioned paint used to be very easily

sight. The old style of frescoing is not now re-sorted to.

The Street Car Bells Should Go. To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR: seat chiefs, but something better—to be our people, with a countities at each people, with a countities of committee at each people and the countities of th Can you or any other person tell me what good

SOLDIERS IN RUSSET LEGGINGS. eral; Capt. Cecil Clay, aide-de-camp; Capt. Eddy THE "DELINQUENT" WATER TAXES got the water in precisely the same way is assessed nothing? Ex-Water Registrar Crane Discusse the Situation Again.

> To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR: I am glid to see that my esteemed friend, ex-Water Registrar S. R. Bond, has promptly corrected a mistake he made in THE STAR of the 9th

RATES, ETC.

tans 178. I desire to thank my friend for the figures that prove my assertion that there is a great deficiency a point against me, but, as usual, his weapon proves to be more effectual at the breech than the muzzle. He states that the number of water-takers in 1880 were 18,340, and the receipts from water rents, as estimated by Mr. Cox, \$110,005.15, This makes the average for each subscriber a fraction less than \$6.00, just what I state it should be now, instead of \$4.90, as shown by last year's report. This proves a shortage in water rents last year of over \$25,000. But let us be charitable with my friend. One accustomed as he is to dwell in the clear blue ether of the poet should not be held to too strict accuracy when he descends to engage in mortal affairs. ngage in mortal affairs.

"DELINQUENT WATER-MAIN TAXES." There are several important matters connected with the water question that I was obliged to omit in my communication to THE STAR of the 2d inst., which, if you will allow me space, I will now consider with as much brevity as possible.

First. I will consider a class of bills the Commissioners are now sending to citizens through the mails, in large numbers, and which they term "delinquent water-main taxes." These bills are for assessments recently for assessments recently made against property on which no water mains abut, the owners of which property were granted permission many main if laid in front of their houses. 1 have be-fore me many such bills, some of which reveal a condition of things that is truly astounding. Some ten or fitteen years ago permission was given to three owners of houses, Nos. 1523, 1525 and 1527 17th street northwest, on which no water main was laid, to tap the main on Madison street, south of them, and run a service pipe up the alley to the rear of their houses. They each paid an equal proportion of the cost of laying the pipe. They have paid a water rent regularly ever since, and have never been asked until the past few days to pay a water tax, the expense of getting the water the way they did being greater than their proportion of what a water main in front of their respective houses would have cost. The Madison-street main that they were permitted to tap was assessed against the property on which it abuts, and paid for many years ago. A few days ago the owners of houses Nos. 1523 and 1527 each received bills for a water main at 1% cents per square foot, against their land, while the owner of house No. 1525, residing between the other two, received no such bill. Being a widow lady, and feeling anxious to know if there was any unpaid taxes standing against her property, she visited the water office, where she was assured that there was nothing on the books against her. Here is a case of three people living side by side, all of whom contributed an equal share to the expense of supplying them-selves with water. Two are presented with bills for a water main, while the other is repeatedly told that there is nothing against her.

In 1872 a water main was laid out H street east to 15th street. Mr. Geo. N. Holland, who keeps a store on the corner of H street, extended, in front of his premises. n front of his premises. This request was efused, but he was told by Capt. Hoxie that a distance of 300 feet, at his own expense. This he did at a cost of \$105. On the 26th of July, 1880, eight years after this main was laid, he applied at the Commissioner's Office to know if there were any taxes of any nature standing against his property. He received the following certificate:

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1880.

I hereby certify that the books and records of taxes and assessments of this office for the years 1871 to 1880, show that upon the property described on the face of this certificate taxes due as follows: All paid, 10-100 acres, lot 17, Columbia Turnpike Co., Washington County. Name, George N. Holland. ington County. Name, George N. Holland. WILLIAM MORGAN, Assistant Assessor. Then follows a similar certificate from Wm. Oscar Roome, chief of special assessment division and another from the water registrar's office, which reads as tollows:

WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1880.
I hereby certify that upon the property described in
this certificate, the records of this office show that IRVIN MULLICAN, for Water Registrar. For these three certificates, which are all on one sheet of paper, and of same date, and bearing the corporation seal, Mr. Holland paid 50 cents. Now, after a lapse of fifteen years, Mr. Holland receives the following notice:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1500 H street exlended northeast; The records of the water office show that water is now supplied to the following-described premises, owned or controlled by you:

Lot 17, in county, on H street extended northeast,
No. house 1500, containing 5,065 square feet, for main on H street, amount of tax \$63.31, and that no water-main tax has been paid upon the property, as required by law. No premises on which the water-main tax has not been paid are entitled to receive a water supply. If, therefore, continuance of water service is desired, it is requisite that the tax be paid or cause snown why it should not be paid.

The water year ends with June 30, and return should

T. W. SYMONS, Captain of Engineers. It will be observed that, while the threat is not boldly made that the water will be cut off if this bill is not paid, there is running all through this singular document hints that such will be the

First, that this tax is "required by law;" second. that "no premises on which the water-main tax has not been paid are entitled to receive a water No such law exists, unless the Commissioners have recently made such a law, in which case it would be their duty to declare the old law repealed and announce the new one. square foot on all property on any street, avenue, or alley on which a water main abuts." As the

time in fifteen years, called upon to pay for does not abut in any way on his property, and is 300 feet from it, the law does not apply to him. The law provides for sale of property for non-payment of water-main tax, and not for cutting off the water, as one would infer from Capt. Symons' lan-

Mr. Holland holds, which Capt. Symons cannot go oining Mr. Holland, and who receives water in the same way, has received one of said threatenthan anything else," he said. "Nearly every wo | ing letters. Mr. Wilt holds two certificates, each man who paints has her own particular favorite | bearing date April 22, 1887, and signed by Wm. F. Cook, and bearing the corporation seal, for which he paid fifty cents each, which certificates state that there are no taxes standing unpaid suit themselves. Ammonia is always put in it to against his property. These certificates were given less than three months ago. If Mr. Wilt is owing a water-main tax now he was owing it then. How happens it that the books of the office

Nearly a quarter of a century ago application was made by the company that built the Philalegislation is needed under that law. What we would like and what we expect, is that Congress like a coat of varnish or hard-oil finish. They had will furnish us some help, not in organizing but in supporting the National Guard, by making some heigh and the supporting the National Guard, by making some heigh and the supporting the National Guard, by making some heigh and the supporting the National Guard, by making some heigh and the supporting the National Guard. The old-fashioned paint used to be very easily distinguished. Women would put it on their faces like a coat of varnish or hard-oil finish. They had request, so he gave a permit for them to tap the government main at intersection of Pennsylvania. could not smile. All the popular rouges of to-day are oily, like vasiline. They are rubbed in to the skin and soften it the same time that they tint it. The reference of the State legislatures do for the State militia. That is all that is expected of Congress, and to that we think we are entitled."

The reference of the State legislatures do for the State militia. That is all that is expected of Congress, and to that we think we are entitled."

They are worked right into the pores and the flesh wiped dry. It is doubtful whether they do the least injury to the skin."

"Does not the hot weather interfere with painting?" asked the scribe.

"Does not the hot weather interfere with painting?" asked the scribe.

"Does not the hot weather interfere with painting?" asked the scribe.

"Does not the hot weather interfere with painting?" asked the scribe.

"Does not the hot weather interfere with painting?" asked the scribe. Capt. Symons states that justice requires that three-inch mains be laid in alleys free of charge, and yet he can see no injustice in sending a man a bill of \$52.92 for a pipe that carries only one-third as much water as a three-inch pipe, and which was paid for by private subscription the present generation was born. Nearly a month ago the gentleman referred to above addressed a respectful letter of protest to the Commissioners, requesting an early reply, which they have not deigned to answer.

TWO OR MORE HOUSES SUPPLIED WITH ONE TAP. Another set of annoying notices are being sen out commanding citizens who, by a contract with HE CITES CASES IN POINT—TAXES CHARGED AGAINST the corporation, have been allowed to connect two PERSONS WHO HAD THEIR OWN WATER MAINS-HE or more houses with the same pipe, to disconnect on pain of having the water cut off. I always thought such contracts unwise, as they some-times cause much trouble and annoyance, but REPLIES TO MR. BOND-THE INCREASE OF WATER when such a contract is once entered into it can-not be set aside by the party of the first part without the consent of the party of the second

inst., in regard to the number of water takers in this city. He overlooked the law requiring the water registrar to grant permits to supply two or more houses from the same tap. When I left the office the water-takers were in excess of water I understand the water office is refusing to ac ANOTHER VIOLATION OF LAW CHARGED.

The law which stands to-day unrepealed requires the head of the water office to "make out and dein water rents. He quotes from Mr. Cox to make | liver all bills for the use of the water." This has always been construed to mean that the bills must

temporary, and that they would soon be put back. Water Registrar Cox, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1880, said: "The department is gradually getting out of debt, and I think in two or three year's will be entirely free. " When the delinquent water-main taxes are all paid, which is only a question of a keep time." which is only a question of a short time, I feel confident that the department will then be in a condition to reduce the water rents." Seven years have passed away since these words were published, during which time 10,000 new water takers have been added to the subscription book, bringing in an additional yearly revenue of \$60,000, and \$9,000 per year more for taps and permits. The 19,000 per year more for taps and permits. The price of pipe has gone down so low that 6-inch mains can now be laid on both side of the street and pay a profit on an assessment of 1½ cents per square foot, of 30 per cent on the investment. Instead of having a reduction of rates, as was promised by Mr. Cox, we are called upon to pay an increase in our water rents, in some cases of over 100 per cent, and are notified by the gentlemen in charge of the water office that the water-main tax is to in our water rents, in some cases of over 100 per cent, and are notified by the gentlemen in charge of the water office that the water-main tax is to be increased to 1½ cents per square foot, or nearly double the rate paid when pipe was 100 per cent ligher than it is now. The requiring of thirty thousand water-takers to pay their bills inside of twenty-six working days

an absurdity. It cannot be done with any force hat can work with advantage in the District buildings. It is an average of over one thousand per day, about one for every twenty-five seconds during the seven hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. The limit of thirty days was fixed when the water office was first opened, the authorities supposing their successors would have sense enough to increase the time as the number of water-takers increase, The limit for paying water rents should be extended from thirty to ninety days, in order to give | tinued, "promotions from the ranks are made rapproper time to collect them It will be observed that my questions still stand Will Mr. Bond please inform us how it happens f he could lay a six-inch water main when pip was \$78 per ton, on an assessment of seven-eighths

of a cent per square foot, the same pipe cannot now

e laid with pipe \$36 per ton, on an assessment of cents per square foot. Transfers of Real Estate. Deeds in fee have been filed as follows: W. F. Lewis to Lotta Ward, lot 92, block 30, Long Meadows: \$1,325. Same to B. L. Lewis, part lots 159 and part 167, B's addition to West Washing ton; \$4,120. W. Brough to James Phelam, sub 50, sq. 111; \$12,000. C. J. Stott to A. P. Fardon, part 8, sq. 1041; \$250. E. H. Thomas to P. Shoemaker, ot 20, sq. 236; \$1,800. Mary J. Boyd to Helen A. Howard, lot 53, sq. 159; \$4,300. Florence E. Smith to Sarah A. Lipscomb, parts 40 and 41, sq. 202; \$2,670. W. H. Pritchett et al. to G. W. Gist, part 12, sq. 844; \$2,759.40. Same to Mary S. Gist, parts 12 and 13, do.; \$3,364.20. U. S. Marshal to A. C. Clark, lots 1 to 3, sq. 144; \$—. D. E. W. Towson to Mary S. Milliken, lot 49, sq. 510; \$3,350. W. L. r. A. Gant to G. F. Atkins, part 3, sq. 923; \$1,700. Anna B. Smith to O. J. Murphy, lots 5 to 11, block 14. Isherwood; \$_\ W. W. Dean to S. D. Webb, sub lot 7, sq. 161; \$100. W. A. Gordon to R. Francis, part 70. H.'s addition to West Washngton; \$705. G. Davis to Peter Kennedy, part 27, sec. 3, Barry Farm; \$40. John A. Seiler to Lewis Furner, part 19, bik. 17, Effingham Place; \$500. J. S. Boss to S. D. Wilson, lot 126, sq. 1003; \$2,000. I. Gasch to J. S. Boss, sub lot 28 and 30, sq. 359; \$3,830.92. Gonzaga College to Marguetha A. Close; \$1,465.46. J. A. Settle to Mary M. Jameson ub. lots 36 to 40, sq. 1023; \$7,250. to L. Strasburger, lot 12, sq. 740; \$2,400. Smith Pettit to Delilah Bacon, sub. lot 66, sq. 191; \$3,300. A. C. Bradley to G. E. Lemon, sub. lots 118 and 119, sq. 181; \$12,278.85. W. Mayse to Mary Courtney, part 24, sq. 512; \$-. L. H. Emmert to Hon-119; \$21,500. T. Monroe to N. G. Maxwell, 8q. 22; \$688.82. G. J. Johnson to R. L. Hall, sub K, sq. 755; \$1,200. Gertrude A. Truman et al. to L. Luchs, sub L, sq. 452; \$2,000; and lots 8 and 9, sq. 516; \$6,700. A. P. Fardon to B. B. Wells, lot 2, q. 51; \$5,400. Jno. B. Hines to J. B. Hines et al. trustees, pt. 27, sq. 101; \$2,200. A. C. Stevens et al. to Jas. A. Bates et al., in trust, lot 9, Widow's Mite; \$25,000. Anna R. Taylor to Eleanor A. Whitaker, pt. 3, sq. 205; \$3,000. Jas. L. Orr et al. to G. Smith's Farm; \$10,000. J. T. Costin to Anna L. Costin, sub lot 15 and part 14, sq. 582; G. G. Hubbard to B. P. Watrous, sub 34, block 7, Belair Heights; \$2,250. Martha M. Reed to T. W. Mat-

thews, sub lot A, sq. 171; \$—. T. W. Matthews to Martha N. Read, sq. n. of 128; \$—. Mary B. Payn to Rebecca R. Springer, part lots 6 to 8, sq. 690; \$10,500. G. F. Appleby, trustee, to same, parts 7 and 8, do.; \$—. C. H. Knight, trustee, to J. R. Francis, pt. 7, sq. 238; \$775. W. S. Cox et al. to Carrie C. Griffin, sub. lot 75, sq. 711; \$464. W. M. A. Rodgers to S. D. Webb, sub 4, sq. 743; \$2,300. A. P. Fardon and E. B. Townsend, same property; \$38,304. Emily A. Moxley to R. A. Phillips, parts 23 and 24, sq. 35, West Washington; \$3,500. John Miller to F. D. Dowling, sub lot 16, sq. 694; \$5,500. E. C. Cutter to G. J. Nash, lots E, F and G, sq. 723; \$2,615. W. H. Ruff to Virginia M. Wilson, parts 24 and 25, sq. 331; \$1,287.50. Henry Fetler to H. 24 and 25, sq. 351; \$1,257.300. A. Herr to Anasta-Senage, pt. 8, sq. 990; \$1,400. A. Herr to Anasta-sia Patten, sub lots 131 to 134, sq. 155; \$13,000. columbia Heights; \$1,796.99. D. P. Morgan to J M. Buckley, property on Water and Jefferson streets, West Washington; \$2,900. G. C. Moxley o Emily A. Moxley, eighth interest in estate of B . Moxley; \$5,000. R. C. Jones to G. G. Baden, lot 30, sq. 960; \$2,100. A. A. Wilson, U. S. Marshal, to J. R. Hertford, lots 54 and 55, S. P. B.'s sub. Pleasant Plains; \$1,040. W. J. Johnston to B. B. \$4.500. Susannah A. Crandall to R. A. Holme pts. 48 and 49, sq. 545; \$650. O. M. Ball to J. F Hood et al., trustees of Mutual R. E. Co., w. 3 st 914; \$15,113.35. W. C. Alder to A. N. Bastable lot 5, on Benning's road; \$—. W. F. Ogle to R. A. Phillips, pts. 70 and 71, sq. 51, West Washington; \$125. Laura C. Gauit to Thos. Cullen, w. ½ 4, sq. pts. 1 and 2, sq. 475; \$2,212.50. J. F. Hood to J. Repetti, lot 7, sq. s.e. of sq. 1068; \$—. Lizzie D. Wise to Jas. Lowndes and L. Kent, lot 13, block 34, of Columbia Heights; \$1,599.31. Henry Hegeman et al. to W. O'Brien, n. 3 E, sq. 638; . L. Cleph ane to J. H. C. Wilson, lots K and L, sq. 958 \$1,338.75. Jas. Gooch to Mary A. T. Cherry, sub 1

\$459.20. G. G. Hubbard to Nellie S. Seaver, sub lots 22 to 29, block 7, Belair Heights; \$17,377.83. John Sherman to Henrietta A. Pixton, lot 5, block 25, Columbia Heights; \$1,050. C. Carlisle to Mildred E. Carlisle, lots 1 and 16, sq. 532; \$11,000. B. H. Warner to Elvira E. Snyder, sub lot 66, sq. 518; \$2,650. St. Mathew's Institute to Dr. F. B. Loring, part 15, sq. 218; \$14,500. C. C. Byrne to A. T. Britton, lot 56 and parts 55 and 57, sq. 195; \$10,500. W. H. Arnold to G. F. Harbin, lot 11, sq.

468; \$-Helping the Poor Intelligently.

THE LIFE OF A MARINE. He Does When There.

THE BARRACKS AND RECRUPTING STATION IN THIS CITY-A SCHOOL OF DRUMMER BOYS-INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO SECURE FAITHFUL SERVICE-TROPHIES WON BY THE CORPS IN SERVICE.

"Able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years, not less than feet 5 inches in height, of good character, and not addicted to the use of liquor; must be able to

always been construed to mean that the bills must be left at the houses against which they are made out, as are the gas bills. Mr. Cox sent the waterrent bills through the post-office, which he considered the better way. Capt. Symons has issued an order in true military style, commanding all water-takers to report to "these headquarters" and pay their bills inside of thirty days on pain of having their water supply turned off.

The law requires the books of the water office to be open at all times for the inspection of the people that own them. Let any citizen go there and ask to examine the books and see what kind of a reception he will get.

NO NECESSITY TO RAISE WATER RENTS.

When the water rents were raised in 1880 we were told that the increased rates would be only

The law requires the books and see what kind of a reception he will get.

NO NECESSITY TO RAISE WATER RENTS.

When the water rents were raised in 1880 we were told that the increased rates would be only

HOW THE CORPS IS RECRUITED.

poral, with a face as passive as a mummy, stepped to his side and waited patiently for orders. Lieut. Gilman, the officer of the day, soon made his appearance, and lost no time in informing the reon a country road. porter as to the details of marine existence. "As soon as the recruits, attracted by the manifold considerations set forth on the poster outside, come in to us," he said, "they are examined by our physicians, who test their constitutions in every possible manner. In case they pass this ordeal, which is very severe, they are examined as to their number of them desert after a few months. They ber have been rettred.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS. "As a further inducement to good men," he conidly. If, after a private has been in for six months or so, he is found to be faithful and trustworthy, he is examined for promotion to the rank of cor-poral, the topics being reading, writing, arithme-tic, spelling, and a little of tactics. On passing this examination he is given a 'warrant' of promoare no promotions from the ranks to a commission in this branch of the service." dutv?"

"Which do they prefer "Oh, shore duty, every time. The younger men their first voyage. They like their shore associations; they are near home and can see their friends when here, but when on board of a vessel they get homesick. There used to be considerable antagonism between the marines and the sailors during But this line is fast disappearing, and there seems

marine to-day than they were formerly." THE SIZE OF THE CORPS. "How many men are there in the service?" in

terrogated the reporter. about one hundred and twenty-five men at the The outer skirt is so arranged that when she post, including the band and the apprentice boys. leaves her tricycle to go into a house or store, These latter, of whom there are twenty-five here, | can pull or gather it up at the sides, with conare trained for drummers and fifers for the service, beside being given an elementary scholastic education. After they 'graduate' from the benches and are considered sufficiently proficient benches are trained for drummers and fifers for the service, beside being given an elementary scholastic out the she resumes riding she simply lets out the skirt and it falls down at full length. Some banches and are considered sufficiently proficient in the use of the stick they are sent all over the ride with a lady who understands how to ride, country to different posts. There is no upper who sits erect and brings her weight squarely on sphere for them in the service; they remain drum-

mers and fifers, unless they leave, all their lives. If you step here we may find them at practice." Following the officer the reporter soon found himself inside of a large room, where, astride of cycles. The ladies generally go in parties of from long benches running across the floor, were seated two to ten. Often they will have a gentleman or boys were at work on a table in the corner, read ing their music (?) from a blackboard before them. The noise was indescribable; there was no cadence toos," "revellles," and "rolls," but all were jumbled into one potpourri of noisy sound. An instructor moved among the lads, giving points and inter-preting difficult passages. This was Mr. Lusby, the xylophone artist, who has so completely enraptured his Washington artists with his chippy variations. On emerging from the din the reporter paused a moment to recover his usual mental balance, and then resumed his quiz.

"Most of them are thus blessed, but a few are married, although, of course, we have no official knowledge of the facts. The officers, of course, are an exception to this rule. We are all graddetachment at any time for regular army duty."

THE BARRACKS. At this point the lieutenant was called away by his official duties, and he left the reporter in the the barracks. They found everything in first-rate order-every floor scrubbed to whiteness, every cot arranged in mathematically correct form, every pane of glass as clean as possible. In fact, there was not a spot of which the neatest house wife could complain. The quarters are divided into several small rooms, each accommodating about ten men. There is a reading or "orderly" room, in ing daily papers. In this room stands a curious old buffet, its sides blackened with age and the varnish cracked in a thousand places. No one

On the other side of the gates are the kitchen and the mess rooms. There are three meals a day, breakfast at 7, dinner at 12, and supper at 5, consisting of beef, soup, bread, vegetables, bacon, fruit and other elements of good healthy fare. The cooking is done by a detailed force of three men who continue to occupy this position until tired malefactor. The sergeant said that the men are always very orderly, and, as a consequence, the cells are seldom occupied. Across the yard from the officers' quarters is the medical dispensary, from which remedies are issued for the minor ills and the machine straightens itself up.

of the guns carried by the corps during the present century. Flint-locks, tape-locks, old percussion-locks, every form of weapon used is here. Above hang several flags; one carried by the Marine Corps during a portion of the rebellion, is slowly dropping to pieces as it hangs. This flag has a melancholy story; it was carried during the first battle of Bull Run by Lieut. Hitchcock. Seeing his men beginning to waver and dodge the bullets, he cried out: "Men, don't dodge, if your time has come, you will go anyhow!" At that moment a conical shot pierced the flag and nearly severed the brave man's nead from his body. The hole in the flag is now undistinguishable through the gradual decay of the texture. Between two American flags hangs a bit of silk covered with some curious decay of the texture. Between two American flags hangs a bit of silk covered with some curious figures. This, the guide explained, was captured by a private marine during the American interference in 1871 from a Corean warship. Other curiosities fill the room. Throughout the barracks an air of quiet and contentment prevails. The men seem happy, and the duties are light, consisting of nothing but a little guard mounting. Formerly a guard was detailed at intervals during the day for duty at the navy yard, but now there is a senerate post there.

MEN AND WOMEN ON WHEELS. How lie Gets Into the Corps and What | The Two Thousand Cyclers of the Capital City.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE BICYCLERS AND THE PAIR TRICYCLERS-THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF "MA-CHINES"-RIDING BASIER TO LEARN THAN IS GEN-ERALLY IMAGINED-A BICYCLE FOR WOMEN.

bicycle dealer of this city to a STAR reporter, "that ral outline of the machine is very much like that blcycle dealer of this city to a STAR reporter, "that there are 1,500 wheels in this city. Two thousand would probably be nearer the truth." So one can England and France at the beginning of the presthere are 1,500 wheels in this city. Two thousand read and write English properly, as well as speak see that there are many people directly interested in the bell and lamp regulation prescribed by the Such are the words of a flaming poster at the District Commissioners. Bicycles and tricycles wheel around, which plays on an endless chain that grim, lead-colored gates of the U. S. Marine Barracks, on Eighth street southeast, not far from the gate of the navy-yard. They described the kind of men wanted for service in the Marine Corns. Algrim, lead-colored gates of the U. S. Marine Bar- are used in Washington not for pleasure only, but men wanted for service in the Marine Corps. Al- professional men, whose callings require them to though the conditions were not such as would induce him to apply to the recruiting officer, a STAR
reporter was sufficiently interested to walk
through the portal, lined with gun racks and them on their daily rounds. Bicycles are as common on the streets of Washington as private car-riages. The miles and miles of asphalt pavement make "wheeling" easy and comfortable.

There are several clubs of cyclers here, and the membership includes many wheelmen who have made records as racers or expert riders. Many of American Wheelmen, an organization that ex-tends all over the country, and has done much for wheelmen in the way of securing recognition be-fore the law, compiling road books and maps, and in some places in securing the improvement of roads. In this city wheelmen have miles of well-paved streets to ride upon, but in other places riding is confined largely to suburban or country roads. There is considerable difference between While the scribe was taking in the scene a corroad riding and riding on asphalt pavements. The latter, old wheelmen will tell you, is too easy. They like the exhibaration of the rougher riding WOMEN ON WHEELS.

One of the things noticeable in the rise and progress of the wheel in this city is the great increase within two or three years of the number of women who ride tricyles. A few years ago Mrs. Belva Lockwood attracted much notice by appearing on the streets on a tricycle. She was the first woman to try it, and her independence, it is claimed, helped her considerably in her canvass against Blaine and Cleveland for the Presidency, although "Do any of the men re-enlist after serving the she was not elected. The machine she used novement is natural and easy, and she glides like the service as a sort of make-shift, when they have a goddess. After Mrs. Lockwood appeared on the nothing else to do. We do not care much when street some other venturesome women tried the they desert, for we always aim to keep the corps | machine and used to ride for pleasure, riding chiefly full of good men who will stay. As an inducement for them to remain in the service we offer increased pay for each succeeding term they serve. When a man has served for thirty years, that is, for six periods, he may retire on three-quarters of the pay allowances to which he was entitled during his last enlistment. A large number of the wide avenues of the city. The woman's trivial of the city is the control of the city in the control of the city. The woman's the control of the city is the control of the city. The woman's trivial of the city is the control of the city is the control of the city is the control of the city. The woman's the control of the city is the control of the city. The woman's trivial of the city is the control of the city is the city is the control of the city. The woman's trivial of the city is the cit entitled during his last enlistment. A large num- tricycle club was out. Gradually, however, ladies began to appear singly on the street in broad day, and now a woman on a tricycle attracts no more attention than a woman on a horse. Every week adds to the number of fair cyclers.

FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM There are five hundred ladies in this city who ride tricycles. Many of them own their own machines; others rent tricycles when they want to use them. There are "singles" and "sociables" this examination he is given a 'warrant' of promo-tion, signed by the commandant. The examina-tion for a sergeantcy follows in due course. There the sociable for two, who sit side by side, and the tandem for two, one sitting in front of the other. "There is nothing better for women," said the "How is the time divided between shore and sea duty?"

"Well, it is endeavored to give a man about half street car and ride to the store and do a little lady now on her way from Alabama to this city on a tricycle. She left home suffering with inflammatory rheumatism, but we have heard from are always extremely anxious for a ship detail her at Louisville, and she has completely recov-when they first enlist, but they are cured of it by ered. There is nothing like it for consuming the old and helping to make new tissue. RIDING COSTUMES.

"A lady, though should be dressed properly for riding in order to get the full benefit of the exerride with bustle and other encumbrances of course she will find it uncomfortable. Her movements will to be no feeling of hostility between them now.

The reason is probably to be found in the fact that the modern sailor is rapidly becoming more of a soldier, his duties being more like those of the soldier, his duties being more like those of the the curb from a tricycle. She wore a dark blue flannel dress, with a blouse walst, and loose skirt, that, so far as the reporter could make out, concealed no bustle or other artifical means of sunas a man." He went on: "Another lady, the wife of sponded the lieutenant. "There should be a well-known literary man here, has a very simple

riation was but ingenious costume. She wears two loose

ladies leaving the bicycle school for a run on triseveral gentlemen with them as an escort. It is the escort will give each machine a start, and the party will glide away for a few yards, when one of the ladies will forget that it is necessary for her to keep her feet moving, and she will strike a court dismounts and gives the distressed lady another start. Meanwhile the other ladies of the repeat three or four times before the party has gone a quarter of a mile, and by that time the ady riders will have learned to keep in motion. One can learn very soon to propel a tricycle with

BICYCLES FOR WOMEN.

A novelty promised for this fall is a bicycle for in Washington as Miss Stuart, step-daughter of lady riders. There are several fair riders in this | the late Congressman Elijah Ward, of New York. city ready to take to this lady bicycle when it grace and propriety as she could ride a tricycle. t will be a modification of the Rover type of die there will be no obstruction in the way of her dress between her feet and the saddie. "The only Ladies who ride will have to have gen velocipede came out early in the century, machines with the U shaped backbone were constructed for and used by the great grandmothers

of the present race of tricyclers. agines to bestride a bicycle and dart away. Most to their home in Washington. Mr. Ulysses Grant, ing which at first requires effort, but by a little actice becomes as natural and instinctive as the balancing one does all the time when he is the wheel moving. So long as it is kept in mo-tion—like a coin that is rolled on a smooth surface-it will keep up. There are some things the barracks was found in one corner, the guard | that seem odd to the beginner. If he reels himroom. Half a dozen cells, 6 feet by 3, stood empty, with their grated doors yawning for another turn his wheel to the left, but that only expe dites his fall. He is instructed to turn his so the standard of the standar building on Pennsylvania avenue, hear 10th street in one or two lessons. Young boys accusting feature of the walk was a visit to the museum and repair shop. Here is a repository of all that is curious with a marine history, A stand of arms illustrates the evolution of the guns carried by the corps during the present of the guns carried by the corps during the present of the guns carried by the corps during the present conclude that wheeling is pretty hard work. The fact is that he exerts himself a great deal more

man, when asked if cycling was a healthful exercise. "It will cure anything. One goes out on the wheel, he moves rapidly, he breathes faster and gets the fresh air in his lungs, the circulation is stimulated, he comes home hungry, and goes to bed and sleeps soundly. I'm not a doctor, but it strikes me that that will cure anything—fresh air, good circulation, good appetite and sound sieen.

similated, ac comes nome fungry, and goes to sent or or quiet and contentment prevails. The sent of quiet and contentment prevails. The sixty of nothing but a little guard mounting the grant term, \$17 the second, and up to \$20 in the fifth. The sergeants get \$17 at first, and rise to \$24, and the corporate structure and product of the reporter steps of the grant mounting the grant term, \$17 the second and up to \$20 in the fifth. The sergeants get \$17 at first, and rise to \$24, and the corporate grant grant grant do receives 1 per month during the shirt year, and only paid at his honorable discharge. The start are propelled by means of crants and podals, and the start by means of levers and podals, and the start by means of levers and podals, and the start by means of levers and podals, and the start by means of levers and podals, and the start by means of levers and podals, and the start by means of crants and podals, and the start by means of cra

the pedal cog-wheel with the smaller cog-wheel which drives the machine. A new type of machine which is now considered the real safety, was brought from England a year or so ago. It is known as the Rover type, and has become very popular here. Many riders, especially those who prefer comfort and safety to grace, have discarded large wheels for them. These machines have two whose for them. These machines have two wheels of the same size, or about the same size, the diameter being in the neighborhood of 30 inches. The genespeed would be lost in power. If one wanted to find out which was the best machine to ride he would get little satisfaction by talking to riders for nearly every rider has his choice, and they all differ. Good, well-made machines cost all the way from \$75 to \$150 or \$175. They are constructed with the greatest care, to secure lightness with strength and durability. The finest machines have hollow bars, forks, and rods, ball-bearings, the wheelmen are connected with the League of American Wheelmen, an organization that exso that the revolving post, or axie, bears upon a series of small steel balls set around it, which revolve upon each other with the axle. A wheel so constructed, when in good order, if lifted from the ground and set in rapid motion will revolve for nany minutes before coming to a stop, the friction at the bearing is so slight.

coive with the pedals. An endless chain conne

ON THE BLUFF AT LONG BRANCH. People Who are Defying Summer Heat on the New Jersey Beach

WASHINGTONIANS AT THE "BRANCH"-MRS. GRANT AND HER PAMILY-MR. GEO. W. CHILDS AND HIS CHURCE-GEN. VAN VLIET'S SHREWSBURT FARM. Correspondence of THE EVENING STAR.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, July 14. To properly appreciate the great difference in temperature possible on a perfectly clear day in though it was a new pattern at the time she bought it, is old-fashioned now. The tricycle of the day is made with crank and pedals, and a graceful woman who rides properly seems to acquire new grace upon it. Sitting erect, the howevenent is netween the properly seems to acquire new grace upon it. Sitting erect, the latter, as it is necessary to come here from the latter is not in the latter I did, on one of the hottest days of the season, Starting from the latter at 11 a.m., when the full force of the sun was felt, my companion and I here, when we first felt the sea breeze, and although when we reached West End Station it was only half past 5 o'clock, and the sun was still two hours high, the air was so very cool that we needed shawls. Even in the rooms in the hotel not exposed to the sea-breeze it was cool then. We found every thing looking very cheerful, with plenty of people, and the driving on Ocean avenue as lively as ever.

The ocean tront of some of the hotels, and other owners of the bluff also, suffered severely from the ocean's depredations last winter and Mrs. Presbury, the widow of the late George Presbury, so long associated with Mr. Hildreth in the proprietorship of this hotel, and well remembered in Washington from his connection with Willard's Hotel, is at her cottage on the north side of the West End Hotel, and has her niece, the wife

of Dr. Van Bibber, of Baltimore, and Miss Jen kins, of that city, with her. PEOPLE MET AT LONG BRANCH. I met Marshal A. A. Wilson, of Washington, of

the heat at the West End Hotel, but was com elled on account of business to return at once to to enjoy it before they go to Saratoga, probably. Paymaster Goodloe, of the Marine Corps, was here Tuesday on his way to Boston to make payments there and in New York also. Mrs. Goodloe is still at her country place near Washington, where probably her father, Senator Beck, will join her after the Kentucky election - August 1. From what I have heard from Kentuckians in my travels I am glad to say Senator Beck has the best reasons to expect to be re-elected, as he deserves to be, to the U. S. Senate. Several republican Senators of the highest standing have said to me that they thought it would be a national misfortune to lose so able and upright a man as Senator Beck from the Senate. The latter is making many and most excellent speeches in the vigorous campaign the democrats are carrying on in his State, Gen. Van Vhet, as rosy as ever, and with his thick hair glistening like molten silver (by the same token his railroad station is called "Little silver," possibly with a delicate reference to the week from his country place at Shrewsbury, in this State. He and his family are well, inclu the grandson. He is a member of the G. A. R., bu is not in accord with those violent members of dent as to the St. Louis visit, before he withdrew his acceptance of the invitation and since th nor yet with those who denounced the Presiden about the proposed return of the Confederate flags or about his veto of the dependent-pension bill. Gen. Van Vliet thinks the G. A. R. should not meddle in any way with politics, as it was pledged not to do when first organized.

board of visitors at the West Point Military Acad-Childs on Sunday to the services at the Episcopal Church at Eiberon, and has since gone to New G. W. Childs is this summer acting as sexton at the little Episcopal Church at Elberon, receiving and seating those who attend the services who

the evening, by invitation of Mr. G. W. Childs, to

will be remembered they served together on the

spend Sunday with him at his cottage here

have no pews of their own there. Of this office Mr. Childs always seems very proud, and will accept no other. Last Sunday Rev. Mr. Huntington Philadelphia, who has been fifty-five years the rector of the same church in Philadelphia, assisted in the services. Next Sunday Rev. Alex. Mackay Smith is to officiate. His wife is well remembered Mrs. U. S. Grant, sr., who is at her cottage here, day older and is just as pretty and has as bewitching manners as when she was taken to the

White House a bride, than whom no fairer has three years after her marriage assumed so many of the social duties there, in assisting her band's mother, I have always associated Mrs. ecutive Mansion. The two have equally charming manners. Gen. and Mrs. Dent, whose young-est son has been out of health, have, with him jr., after a visit to his mother here, went Tuesday to his country place in Westchester County, N. Y been able, with the assistance of her attentive husband's arm, to walk from her cottage in the row belonging to the West End Hotel to the hotel on the opposite side of Ocean avenue. Her daughter Gen. Hazen's widow is in Orange County, N. Y. and her sister, Mrs. Bugher, is at Deer Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Washington McLean are still in their comfortable residence on Lafayette Square Mrs. Patten and her daughters, including Mrs Glover, are delightfully situated in a large cottage

been seen lounging on a sofa in the West End Hotel, and since his return from his one month's